



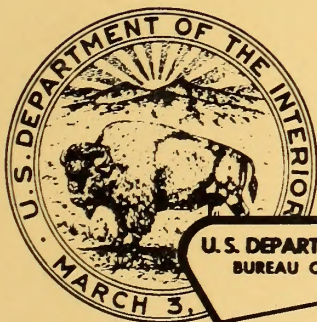
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THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS

1981



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Bureau of Land Management
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
P. O. BOX 1420
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO 88001

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN

NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

TEXAS

Compiled By
Public Affairs Staff
Bureau of Land Management
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, is the agency charged with the protection and management of the public lands and public mineral resources.

The headquarters for the tri-state area of New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, is the New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe. Mr. Charles W. (Bill) Luscher, State Director, is the principal line officer of the Bureau for the tri-state area and reports to the Director in Washington, D.C.

In New Mexico, BLM manages about 13 million surface acres and some 25 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate. Management responsibilities are divided among four districts responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the public land and resources. The district offices are located in Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces and Roswell. Each district is headed by a District Manager.

Management responsibilities in Oklahoma encompass approximately 7,000 surface and 500,000 sub-surface acres. A project office was established in January 1977 for the express purpose of leasing the federal coal mineral estate in southeast Oklahoma which was reconveyed to the United States Government by the Choctaw-Chicksaw Indian Nations in 1950. The office is now an Area Office reporting to the Albuquerque District Manager.

The federally acquired mineral interest in Texas is also a responsibility of the BLM, and a Wild Horse/Burro Distribution Center is now located at Valley Mills, Texas as part of the Bureau's Adopt-A-Horse Program.

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HISTORY OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management stems from the General Land Office, established in 1812 in the Treasury Department. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to handle domestic affairs and the Land Office was transferred to this department.

During the nineteenth century the policy for the public lands was generally one of disposal. Large grants of public land were made to the states as they entered the Union to finance the fledgling school systems; to the railroads as an incentive to build railroads west; and to veterans as a bounty for service in America's wars. Settlers were encouraged to develop land under the various Homestead Acts. Late in the nineteenth century parcels of public land were set aside by Congress for national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations. During this period the remaining public land, or public domain as it was called, was without any form of management or protection.

In 1934, following the "dust bowl era," Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and established the Grazing Service within the Department of the Interior. The Grazing Service was responsible for the management of grazing on the public domain. The General Land Office remained as the agency managing the land disposal and mineral laws. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management with total management responsibility for the public lands.

From 1946 until 1964, the Bureau's primary job was custodial management of this land consisting of about 174 million acres within the continental United States and 275 million acres in Alaska. In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act passed by Congress and the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission established new policy for the management of public land. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law on October 21, 1976, reaffirmed this policy and provided a congressional mandate for the retention of these lands and resources by the federal government and for their management based on the concepts of multiple-use and sustained yield.

In 1980, Congress passed a bill establishing various National Parks, Forests and Refuges in Alaska, thus reducing the acreage of land managed by BIM from 449 million acres to 341 million acres. BIM remains today the largest land management agency in the free world with annual receipts exceeding \$5 billion nationally.

Highlights of 1980

The following highlights were taken from BLM's Adviser, a monthly newsletter published by the New Mexico State Office Public Affairs Staff.

In January 1980, BLM issued its interim management policy for public lands under wilderness review. At that time, BLM still was considering over 2.2 million acres for possible wilderness study. The review of all public land in the state was started in 1976 and will culminate in 1987 when the final studies and recommendations are sent to Congress. In November, BLM announced that 1,033,109 acres in 62 roadless areas had been selected as wilderness study areas. These tracts will now be intensively studied for wilderness values versus other land use resources.

February brought several important events. The first at Salt Lake City where the Bureau, state governments, ranchers and environmentalists met to discuss the future of BLM's rangeland management program. At this meeting, the "Zimmerman Report" was presented for the first time. This report is the basis for newly proposed grazing regulations released for public comment in November 1980. The proposed regulations attempt to find a workable solution to grazing adjustments and rangeland improvement. Also in February, Western Coal bid \$102,510 on 3,855 acres as the Bureau held a competitive coal sale on land near Farmington, New Mexico; a BLM paleontologist discovered a new breed of ancient crocodile near Cuba, New Mexico, and BLM announced the 1980 grazing fee of \$2.36 per animal unit month.

Noncompetitive oil and gas leasing, both over the counter and the simultaneous drawing, was suspended in February because of suspected fraud in the system. An intensive investigation was launched by BLM, the FBI and postal authorities and is still continuing. BLM published new regulations in June designed to clean-up the improprieties and the first bi-monthly drawing under those regulations was held in July. The December drawing set a New Mexico record with 144,400 entries on 197 parcels, eclipsing the old record of 90,277 set in October 1980. Also in March: the seventh running of the Tarantula 100 desert motorcycle race on public land; BLM issued 12 commercial permits for the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River rafting season and published proposed hardrock mineral mining regulations. These regulations became final in November and go into effect on January 1, 1981. They require mining site reclamation and establish three levels of mining activity.

April was a quiet month for BLM. Cadastral survey crews were busy south of Albuquerque as the Bureau continued its efforts to clear-up land ownership problems along the Rio Grande. BLM held two public meetings in Bastrop, Texas as the planning effort on the Camp Swift lignite leasing proposals got under way. Currently the draft environmental impact statement has been published and the public comments are being studied before the final is issued. A shipment of wild horses arrived in Oklahoma with one more than started the trip from Nevada--a colt was born on the truck. A competitive oil and gas lease sale brought bonus bids totaling \$4.5 million for 38 parcels totaling 8,671.56 acres of public land.

May saw flowers and a cooperative agreement between BLM and the State of Oklahoma that expedited mining of federal coal. Also, an Oklahoma man and a Texan pleaded guilty to violating the Free Wild Roaming Horse and Burro Act; persons unknown set a deliberate fire at BLM's Bosque del Estudio environmental study area destroying about one-third of the completed project, and a 71-year old Questa man and his wife received title to land they have lived on since 1931 without realizing that the land actually belonged to the federal government.

June brought fire restrictions to the public lands and \$52 million to New Mexico as their share of federal mineral leasing revenues on public land within the state. This money is paid twice a year. Another \$52 million was paid to the state in December bringing New Mexico's total to over \$100 million for 1980. Oklahoma received over \$1.6 million for the year. Also in June, a Texas man lost his life after he and several friends launched an unsafe raft from the high bridge near Taos, New Mexico into the Rio Grande without a permit. The raft capsized, drowning one man whose body has not yet been found.

Forty-two New Mexicans were named to four District Advisory Councils in July. Each council is made up of citizens representing a different area of expertise. They advise the district managers on significant issues facing the Bureau. BLM also gave a Texas resident title to four wild horses, the first titles issued by the state office under the Adopt-A-Horse program. A district court judgment ended a 68-year old question of how much land the federal government owed the state. This makes New Mexico the first western state to complete the state selection process and the first to obtain all patents or deeds from the federal government for land transferred for finance and support of public schools.

The State of New Mexico and BLM signed two cooperative agreements in August designed to increase the state's input into federal rangeland management. Art Zimmerman retired after serving seven years as BLM's New Mexico State Director, and BLM also sponsored its fifth environmental education workshop at the University of New Mexico.

In September, BLM announced that \$2.4 million was set aside for range improvements in the upcoming fiscal year. In a sad note, a rescue attempt by BLM, two Acoma residents and the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge manager ended in death for a golden eagle from what appeared to be accidental poisoning.

Along with the proposed grazing regulations, BLM designated Mescalero Sands in southeastern New Mexico as an outstanding natural area in November and named the Simon Canyon in San Juan County and the Central Peloncillo Research Natural Area in Hidalgo County as areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC). Simon Canyon (ACEC) was the first such designation in the BLM.

In December, BLM named a new State Director - Bill Luscher. Along with the wilderness decision and the new hardrock mining regulations, BLM announced that an experimental antelope fence pass would be tested on a southeastern New Mexico ranch. Also, BLM received a record total of \$15 million in bonus bids on a competitive oil and gas lease sale on 63 parcels in New Mexico and Oklahoma. Finally, BLM signed a right-of-way with Shell Pipe Line Company of Houston for a carbon dioxide pipeline that is expected to produce over 280 million additional barrels of oil by injecting the CO₂ into an existing field. This was the second major pipeline right-of-way granted by BLM during the year. MAPCO received one in August to carry hydrocarbons from Rock Springs, Wyoming to Gaines County, Texas. Despite a spectacular fire in November after a bulldozer struck an existing oil pipeline, MAPCO completed the line in December and product is now flowing.

Major Legislation Affecting the Management of Public Lands

General Mining Law - 1872

Provides for access to and location of claims for specific "hardrock" minerals on the public lands, including U. S. Forest lands. Allows for exploration, development and patenting of claims under prescribed conditions.

Mineral Leasing Act - 1920

Provides for leasing of oil, gas, sulphur, coal, potash, sodium, phosphate and oil shale on public lands, including U. S. Forest lands and land where the surface may be patented but the federal government retained the minerals. Allows both competitive and noncompetitive leasing procedures.

Geothermal Steam Act - 1970

Provides for both competitive and non-competitive leasing of geothermal energy sources on public lands, including U. S. Forest lands and lands where the surface is patented but the government retained the minerals.

Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act - 1947

Provides for mineral leasing on lands acquired by the federal government, such as military reservations, Bankhead-Jones Act lands, etc.

Taylor Grazing Act - 1934

Provides for a tenured system of permits or leases to individuals to graze livestock on the public lands within specified conditions and carrying capacities. Also allows for range improvements such as fences, wells, etc.

Materials Disposal Act - 1947

Allows for the sale both competitively and noncompetitively of "common materials" such as sand, gravel, cinders, building stone, etc. Provides for free use by certain non-profit entities such as counties, states, etc.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act - 1926

Provides for the disposal of public lands through sale or lease to certain non-profit entities for the location of recreational or public purposes facilities. Examples are state parks, county sanitary landfills, boy scout camps and public hearings.

Wild, Free Roaming Horse and Burro Protection Act - 1971

Provides for the protection and management of wild horses and burros on the public lands, including U. S. Forest lands (but not National Parks or Monuments). Establishes procedures whereby surplus animals could be given to individuals who apply and meet certain other criteria.

National Environmental Policy Act - 1969

Requires the preparation of an environmental assessment or statement to analyze the effects to the environment of any major federal action. Current statements on livestock grazing are being done under the requirements of this act.

Wild and Scenic River Act - 1968

Recognized segments of specific rivers to be managed to preserve and protect the wild and scenic qualities. Provision is made to add additional rivers. The 48 miles of the Rio Grande from the Colorado stateline south, and the lower four miles of the Red River are the only such rivers managed by the BLM in New Mexico.

Classification and Multiple Use Act - 1964

Provided for a system of classification for all of the public lands into categories for management and/or disposal. This Act has expired, however, the classifications made remain in effect.

Sikes Act - 1974

Provides federal cost sharing to the states for certain improvements to wildlife habitat on the public lands. Includes U. S. Forest lands.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act - 1970

Allows for collection of fees for certain designated federal recreation sites with the money collected used to purchase additional recreational areas or for major improvements to existing sites, on cost sharing with non-federal agencies.

Wilderness Act - 1964

Establishes a wilderness preservation system and sets requirements for future management of these areas, to protect wilderness values. Applies to most federal land managing agencies, although the BLM was not included until 1976.

Antiquities Act - 1906

Prohibits removal or destruction of antiquities from public lands.

Rare and Endangered Species Act - 1973

Establishes a listing of and procedures for protecting specific rare and/or endangered species of plants, fishes, animals and birds.

National Historic Preservation Act - 1966

Establishes a system for identifying, protecting and managing certain historic sites, buildings, etc.

Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act - 1976

Establishes procedures for leasing federal coal which incorporates competitive leasing, land use planning, diligent development, revenue sharing, surface reclamation and other environmental safeguards.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Act - 1968

Requires that all levels of government, as well as different federal agencies, coordinate their varied programs with one another. Often results in memoranda of understanding, cooperative agreements or other documentation of how these efforts will be carried out.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation Act - 1974

Requires specific steps be taken to recognize and protect archaeological cultural and historic sites on public lands.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act - 1978

Provides for appropriations for range improvements to the public lands.

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act - 1977

Regulates surface mining. Established the Office of Surface Mining within the Department of the Interior. Provides for surface owner consent prior to mining where privately owned surface overlies federal coal.

In-Lieu of Taxes Act - 1976

Provides for direct payment to counties in lieu of property taxes lost because of federal ownership of specific lands.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act - 1976

Provides for retention of most public land by the federal government and requires that the concepts of multiple use and sustained yield be applied to the management of these lands.

Archaeological Resource Protection Act - 1979

Strengthens the basic concepts of the 1906 Antiquities Act by prohibiting removal, destruction or desecration of antiquities on public lands. Provides for penalties for violations.

Color-of-Title Acts 1928 and 1932

Provides for granting title to public land occupied and improved by private citizens inadvertently for a period of 20 years or longer. Establishes procedures for qualification and for payment of some fees for land transferred to private ownership.

Additionally, there are these Acts which have some impact on public lands management:

Clean Water Act - 1977

Soil & Water Conservation Act - 1977

Safe Drinking Water Act - 1977

National Trails System Act - 1972

Federal Advisory Committee Act - 1972

Federal Airport Act - 1946

Mining Claim Occupancy Act - 1955

Chacoan Culture Preservation Act - 1980

Color-of-Title Amendments Act - 1980

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO

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Associate State Director:
Larry L. Woodard
(505) 988-6217

Albuquerque District Office
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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
District Manager:
L. Paul Appelgate
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Farmington Resource Area Headquarters
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Farmington, New Mexico 87401
Area Manager: Robert Calkins
(505) 325-3581

Taos Resource Area Headquarters
Montevideo Plaza
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Taos, New Mexico 87571
Area Manager: Richard C. Niemeyer
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Oklahoma Resource Area Headquarters
200 N. W. Fifth, Room 548
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
Area Manager: Homer G. Meyer
(405) 231-4481

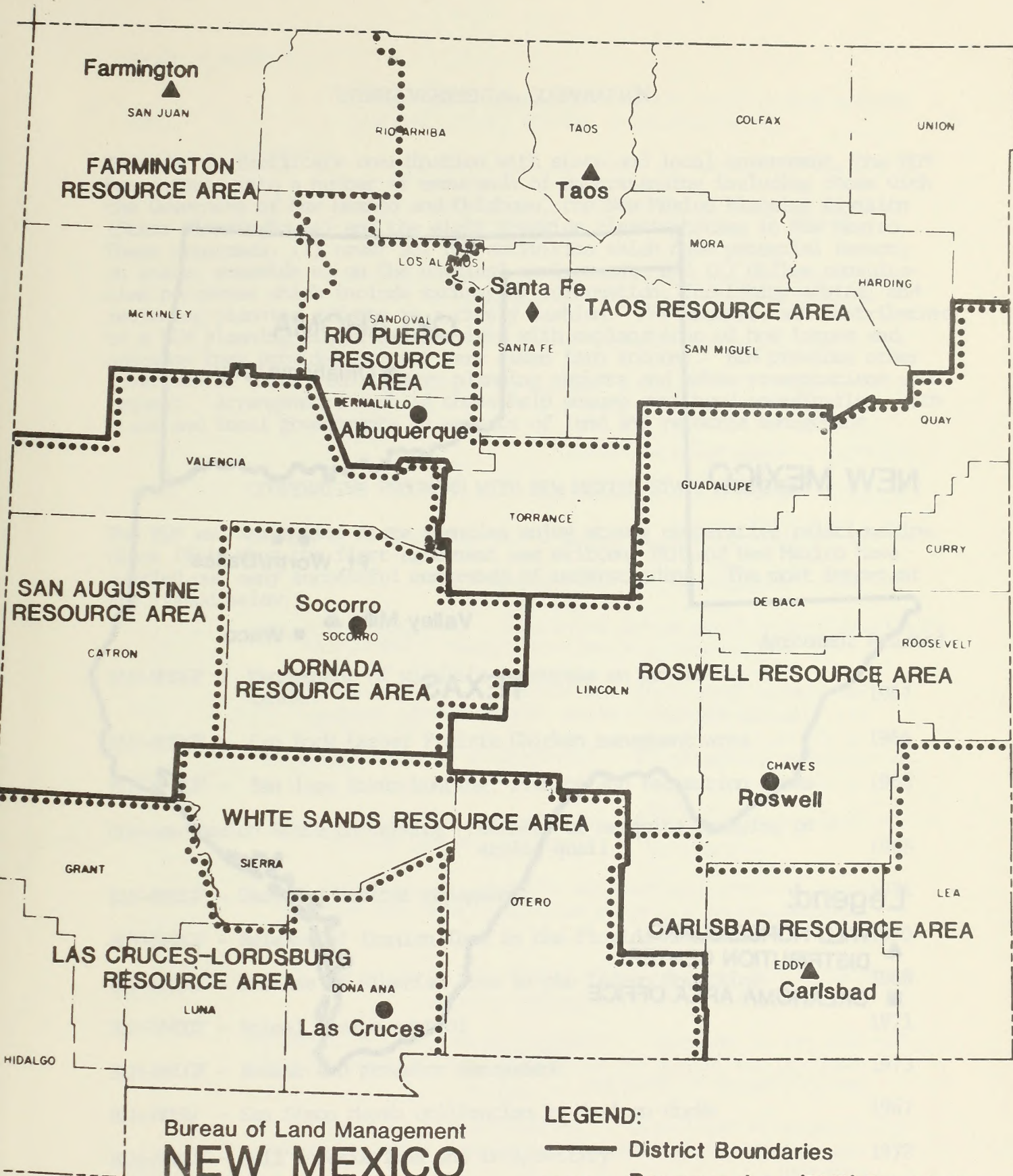
Socorro District Office
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District Manager:
Arlen P. Kennedy
(505) 835-0412

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO (cont)

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1705 North Valley Drive
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(505) 523-5571

Roswell District Office
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Featherstone Farms Building
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Roswell, New Mexico 88201
District Manager:
James H. O'Connor
(505) 622-7670

Carlsbad Resource Area Headquarters
Federal Building, Room 163
114 S. Halaguena
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Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
Area Manager: G. Ben Koski
(505) 887-6544



August 25, 1980



INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

In order to facilitate coordination with state and local government, the BLM has entered into a number of memoranda of understanding including those with the Governors of New Mexico and Oklahoma, the New Mexico Planning Division (State Clearinghouse) and the eight areawide clearinghouses in New Mexico. These memoranda: (1) cover all BLM activities which have potential impacts on state, areawide or on the physical environment; and (2) define consultation processes which include exchanging information, furnishing advice, and reviewing planning efforts in a timely fashion. For example, all contributors to a BLM planning effort are provided with explanations of how issues and concerns they provided as input were taken into account. BLM provides other governmental units with summary planning reports and makes presentations upon request. Arrangements such as these help ensure continued coordination with state and local governments in aspects of land and resource management.

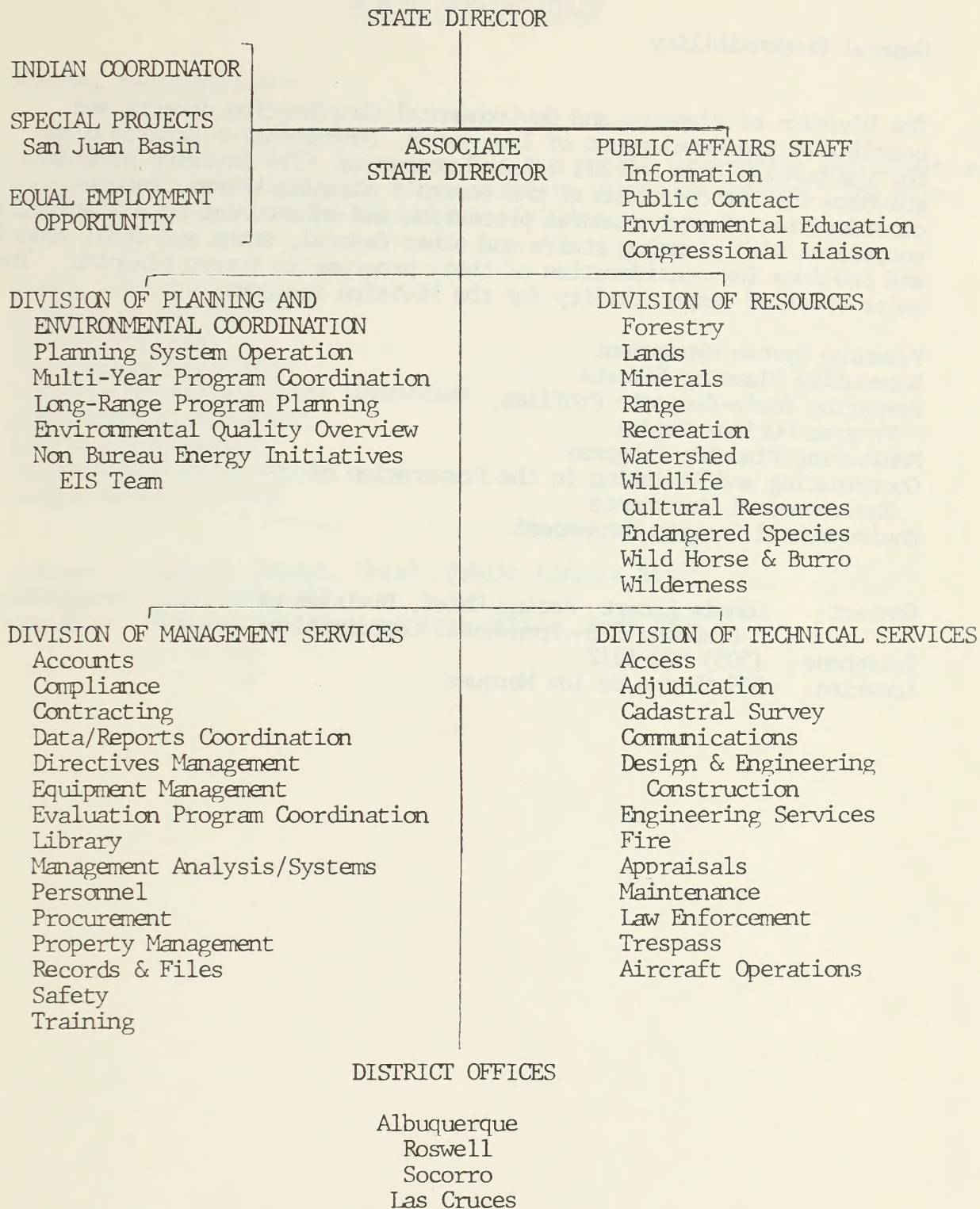
COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH NEW MEXICO STATE AGENCIES

The BLM and New Mexico state agencies enjoy strong cooperative relationships. Since 1941, when the first agreement was written, BLM and New Mexico have carried out many successful memoranda of understanding. The most important are listed below:

	Agreement Reached
BLM-NMDGF - Management of wildlife resources on public lands	1967
BLM-NMDGF - Cap Rock Lesser Prairie Chicken management area	1966
BLM-NMDGF - San Juan River hunting, fishing and recreation areas	1968
BLM-New Mexico State University - Effects of mesquite spraying on scaled quail	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Deer and habitat management	1974
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Iranian Ibex in the Florida Mountains	1970
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Siberian Ibex in the Ladron Mountains	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Animal damage control	1971
BLM-NMDGF - Rodent and predator management	1973
BLM-NMSU - San Simon Marsh utilization by Mexican ducks	1967
BLM-NMSU - Soil associations and irrigability	1972
BLM-NMSU - Chemical control of creosotebush	1964

Agreement Reached

BLM-New Mexico State Highway Department - Highway construction through public domain	1965
BLM-State of New Mexico - Fire responsibilities	1968
BLM-New Mexico State Employment Service - Recruitment of fire personnel	1963
BLM-New Mexico State Agricultural Experiment Station - Research Study Contract - Range plants	1974
BLM-University of New Mexico - College Work Study Program	1971
BLM-New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology - College Work Study Program	1969
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative education	1972
BLM-NMSU - Youth Conservation Corps	1972
BLM-New Mexico Planning Division - Clearinghouse notification	1979
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative use and research	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Health Department - Economic, social and environmental effects of highway construction	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Parks and Recreation - Administration of oil, gas and mineral leasing within Navajo Reservoir area	1967
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - Coordination of energy programs in New Mexico	1976
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - Coordination of land use planning activities in New Mexico	1980
BLM-State Historic Preservation Officer - Coordination of BLM Cultural resource program activities with the state of New Mexico	1978
BLM-NMDFG-USFWS-Antelope Study Committee - Cooperative Agreement Antelope Habitat Study	1978
BLM-Governor of Oklahoma - Coordination of land use inventory, planning and management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma	1977
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - Coordination of rangeland management consultations and wilderness interim management policies	1980



DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

General Responsibility

The Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination directs and coordinates the development of long-range, comprehensive program plans for the public lands and all related resources. The Division provides guidance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system; insures consideration of environmental protection and enhancement by all activities; cooperates with planning staffs and other federal, state and local agencies; and provides for consideration of their programs in Bureau planning. The major areas of responsibility for the Division include;

- Planning System Management
- Scheduling Planning Efforts
- Preparing Socio-Economic Profiles,
 Program Outlook Guides
- Monitoring Planning Progress
- Coordinating and Assisting in the Preparation of
 Environmental Statements
- Environmental Program Management

Contact: Dennis Erhart, Acting Chief, Division of
 Planning & Environmental Coordination
Telephone: (505) 988-6212
Location: 509 Camino de los Marquez

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

General Responsibility

The Public Affairs Staff is responsible for public information and education programs and coordination of the cooperative relations program. The major activities assigned to Public Affairs include:

- Public Information
- Service to the Public
- Public Education
- Cooperative Relations
- Advisory Boards and other Committees
- Environmental Education
- Public Participation
- Internal BLM Alert System
- Congressional Liaison

Contact: John E. Gumert, Chief, Public Affairs Staff
Telephone: (505) 988-6316
Location: Federal Building and Post Office, Room 2016

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

General Responsibility

The Division of Resources serves as principal staff for all resource functions, activities and related ecological matters. It is responsible for maintaining optimum multiple-use land management programs with full consideration for environmental protection and enhancement. The Division is responsible for providing state and district offices with professional guidance, training, counseling and other assistance in all resource disciplines. These professional disciplines include:

Forestry	Cultural Resources	Wildlife
Watershed	Endangered Species	Soils
Water	Wild Horse and Burro	Recreation
Wilderness	Energy Related R/W	Lands
Minerals		Rangeland Management

Contact: Marvin LeNoue, Chief, Division of Resources
Telephone: (505) 988-6227
Location: 1570 Pacheco Street, Building D

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

General Responsibility

The Division of Technical Services serves as the principal staff for technical support activities. These include all normal operational type technical services as well as developmental and advisory activities for some functions. The major areas assigned to the Division are:

Engineering	Access, Transportation and
Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing	Rights-of-Way
Cadastral Survey	Real Estate Appraisal
Protection	Lands and Minerals Operations
Radio Communications	Aviation Management
Fire Management	Issuing Patents, Acquisitions
Trespass (Coordination)	and Disposals
Construction	Withdrawal Review
Law Enforcement	

Contact: Lee Montoya, Chief, Division of Technical Services

Telephone: (505) 988-6204

Location: Federal Building and Post Office, Room 3010

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Responsibility

This Division has primary responsibility for all administrative and non-technical support services. The major areas assigned to the Division are:

Personnel Administration and Management
Operating Budget Analysis and Coordination
Procurement and Property Management
Organization Planning and Control
Records and Data Management
Land Status Records
Payroll and Accounts
Safety, Training and Office Services

Contact: Norman P. Duquette, Chief, Division of Management Services
Telephone: (505) 988-6221
Location: Federal Building and Post Office, Room 3031A

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

The Albuquerque District administers 2.6 million acres of public land which includes San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, Union, McKinley, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Mora, Harding, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Bernalillo and Torrance counties. The district also has responsibility for public lands in Oklahoma and approximately six million acres subsurface federal mineral resources.

Significant deposits of coal, oil and gas, uranium and various other minerals are found in the district. Management of these minerals has greatly accelerated as the result of the energy situation. Increased efforts within the district include the preparation of a regional coal environmental statement (Star Lake-Bisti) covering 4,768,461 acres in northwestern New Mexico and establishment of an area office in Oklahoma City for land use planning and environmental assessments covering federal coal reserves in Oklahoma. In anticipation of federal coal development in the Chaco region, the Albuquerque District has proposed a Bisti Multiple Resource Program, including potential development of a Resource Area Office in a 700,000 acre area known as the Bisti Critical Management Area.

In 1978 the Albuquerque District completed the first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico for the Rio Puerco Resource Area. Grazing decisions have been issued to implement the proposed action recommended in the statement. The San Juan grazing environmental statement was completed in 1980. The Unit Resource Analysis on the Chaco Planning Unit was completed in 1980, leading to development of the Management Framework Plan expected to be finished by September 30, 1981.

The district is involved in several land exchanges and a major effort is being initiated to resolve unauthorized occupancies in the Rio Grande Valley area which runs through the district.

Recreation resources in the district include the Rio Grande Wild River and Recreation Area, Santa Cruz Lake and Angel Peak. Other resources include cultural and paleontological values. A major effort was made in 1980 to successfully complete an interim management plan for the Chacoan Outliers on federal land related to Chaco Canyon National Monument.

The demand for firewood in the district has experienced a great upsurge in recent years, requiring a more intensive management of the woodlands on 100,000 acres.

Habitat for a wide range of wildlife including, deer, elk, antelope, turkey, barbery sheep and small birds and mammals can be found in the district.

Construction and maintenance activities have averaged in excess of \$500,000 annually in recent years. Major projects have involved range improvements and roads and trails. Range improvements in the Rio Puerco Area to implement the grazing statement has been slowed due to litigation.

ROSWELL DISTRICT

The Roswell District administers more than 3.5 million acres of public land in southeastern New Mexico plus federally acquired minerals in most of Texas. The district boundaries include Guadalupe, Quay, Curry, DeBaca, Roosevelt, Lincoln, Chaves, Lea and Eddy counties. The district is headquartered in Roswell with a detached area office in Carlsbad. Programs in the Roswell and Carlsbad resource areas include lands-realty, minerals, range, cultural resources, watershed, recreation, wildlife habitat, trespass, environmental protection, and fire control.

About 640 public land allotments in the Roswell District are authorized for grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses. The majority of grazing is year-long (March 1 through February 28). Twenty-three allotment management plans (AMPs) are active in the district's two resource areas.

In 1981 the district will spend about \$400,000 for mesquite control and the construction of water pipelines, fences, and other range improvements. Range studies will continue on 115 grazing allotments, as will 55 production studies on ranches west of the Pecos River. The office will revise and develop 20 grazing management plans with the cooperation of ranchers and will begin a vegetative inventory of lands west of the Pecos River. As part of the watershed program, the BLM plans to build five erosion control structures north of Carlsbad and begin a water use inventory to protect present water rights on public lands in the Pecos River Basin.

There are more than 8,000 oil and gas leases in the district. Of about 19,000 producing wells in the area, about one-third are on federal leases. More than 100 potassium leases encompass about 185,000 acres of public land. These companies produce about 85 percent of the potash in the United States. Salable minerals are caliche, gravel, sand, and building stone. Locatable minerals such as uranium, thorium, gold, silver, iron, and gypsum are found in small quantities.

The district will process and approve about 1,000 oil and gas leases in 1981; approve about 600 applications for permits to drill for oil and gas; issue 150 contracts and permits for mineral materials, such as caliche for roads and well pads; and complete five lease renewals and five environmental assessments for potash mines. The office also may issue a coal lease for a 10,000-acre tract at Camp Swift near Austin, Texas.

The Roswell District is one of four BLM offices nationwide selected to handle the adjudication function (the issuing of grants for rights-of-way). In the past this function has been reserved to BLM state offices. This new system has cut by more than half the time it takes to grant a right-of-way.

Protection of cultural values, such as historical and archeological sites, is another district responsibility. About 2,000 such sites have been inventoried within the district. In some places there are as many as 15 sites per square mile.

In 1979 the district published the East Roswell Grazing Environmental Statement. This document discusses the effects of livestock grazing on about 1,595,000 acres of public land in Lea County and the area east of the Pecos River in Chaves and Eddy counties. This environmental impact statement was followed in early 1980 by the Rangeland Management Program summary report, which outlines the BLM's general management guidelines for livestock grazing in the environmental impact statement area. Monitoring studies are being established to provide additional information over a 5-year period to confirm present livestock carrying capacities or establish new ones.

New Mexico State University was contracted by the BLM in April 1979 to complete a four-year antelope habitat study. The study was developed after a two-year controversy over a BLM program to modify fences on public land to allow passage of antelope. New Mexico State University researchers are observing movement of livestock and antelope through different sizes and types of existing fence modifications and are determining the size of area needed for a herd of antelope to grow and develop.

The district completed an intensive inventory of 43,846 acres of public lands for wilderness values in early 1980 and recommended that 26,166 acres be included as wilderness study areas and that another 4,310 acres be deferred until wilderness studies of adjoining land are completed by other agencies.

Eighteen caves in the district were legally "closed" in 1980 in an effort to fight vandalism, unauthorized entry, littering, and destruction of cave formations and animal life. Members of the public may still explore most of the caves, however, if they obtain the proper permit. The legal closure notice brings with it stiff criminal penalties to stop vandalism and other offences. There are more than 130 known caves on public land in the district. Approximately 200 recreation use permits are issued each year for public access to the caves.

About half of the public land in the district is designated for off-road vehicle use. Most of this area is open to recreational vehicle use, but much of the activity is expected to occur in smaller, intensive-use areas.

In 1980 part of the largest active sand dune area in southeastern New Mexico was designated as the Mescalero Sands Outstanding Natural Area. The designation puts into effect a land-use decision developed with public participation in 1976. It affects 6,293 acres of the "south dunes area" and sets the policy for future management to protect natural features such as plants and animals.

Highlights of the recreation and wildlife programs in 1981 will be the exploration and inventory of 10 newly discovered caves, increased patrol and surveillance of historic and archeological sites to protect against vandalism, and construction of wildlife waterers and wildlife research enclosures.

The district will spend a total of about \$2.1 million for all programs in 1981 and will take in more than 1.2 million dollars in grazing fees, 70 million dollars in mineral leasing fees and 1.1 million in rights-of-way rentals and other charges. About half of this income, or more than \$35 million, will be returned to the State of New Mexico and the counties in the district.

SOCORRO DISTRICT

The Socorro District administers 1.8 million surface acres and 3.5 million subsurface acres on public land in Socorro, Valencia and Catron counties.

The historically important livestock and mining industries have left a profound imprint on the region. Livestock raising is still an important use as over 95 percent of public lands are grazed. The Socorro District supervises 30 existing allotment management plans (AMPs).

The final East Socorro Grazing Environmental Statement covering 839,000 acres was released and approved in 1979. Grazing management decisions were issued in 1980 to go into effect March 1981.

During FY 1981, \$265,000 of range improvement funds will be used to construct fences, pipelines, cattleguards, wells, and storage tanks.

Resource inventories are in progress to support the West Socorro Grazing Environmental Statement scheduled for completion in 1982.

Socorro, along with the Albuquerque District, is involved in a program to clear up unauthorized occupancies of scattered parcels of public land along the Rio Grande. The BLM is in the process of identifying those tracts through a cadastral survey. Those who qualify under one of several laws will be able to get title to the land they occupy. Retention or disposal of the other tracts will be determined through the planning system.

In other lands actions, the Socorro District is involved in an exchange with the Navajo Tribe. Unauthorized Navajo occupancies in the Gallup and Farmington areas will be cleared up and public land that is presently in a checkerboarded pattern will be consolidated. The exchange will proceed in phases with the BLM eventually receiving 80,000 acres.

The Socorro District manages 680 acres of Elephant Butte Marsh, north of the reservoir under a cooperative agreement with the Water and Power Resources Service. The Marsh, in the midst of the arid Southwest, is an important resting area for water birds. Several threatened and endangered species rest in the rookery or winter in the area. These include the olivaceous cormorant, the little blue heron and the bald eagle.

One of the most interesting areas in the district is El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area, a series of lava flows south of Grants, New Mexico. The area contains unusual features such as miles of subterranean lava tubes, ice caves, and symmetrical cinder cones, the result of some of the most recent volcanic activity in the United States. The area is rich in archaeological and historical resources and is important because of a high site density. Archaic campsites, pithouses, large fortified pueblo ruins, great kivas, and marked trails across the lava are among the legacies left by prehistoric man. Old homestead cabins also abound in the area.

The roadless portion of El Malpais is one of the first BLM areas in New Mexico being studied for possible wilderness designation. We will prepare a preliminary draft environmental statement and recommendation to the President on this area in 1981.

The Socorro District maintains a 23-site, free use campground near the town of Datil. The campground is located at the edge of the Magdalena Livestock Driveway. The "hoof highway" was used for about 85 years to provide access to the railhead in Magdalena. At its peak, 170,000 cattle and sheep were driven down the 125 mile-long trail. The BLM has interpreted the history of the Driveway for visitors at several points along U. S. Highway 60.

West of Magdalena stretch the plains of San Augustine, the vast floor of a lake that dried up 12,000 years ago. The plains are considered to be some of the state's best antelope habitats. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish made its first transplants from antelope trapped here.

The National Science Foundation has recently completed the world's largest and most powerful radio telescope at the eastern end of the plains. The Very Large Array or VLA consists of 27 dish antennas along the arms of a huge "Y" which provides the effect of a single gigantic radio telescope. The project covers about 3,500 acres of which 840 acres are public land.

LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

The Las Cruces District has the responsibility for administering 4.8 million acres of public land plus 515,000 acres of withdrawn military land, McGregor Firing Range, which is jointly administered with the U. S. Army. Another 145,000 acres near New Mexico's western border is jointly administered with BLM's Arizona Safford District. The District is divided into two resource areas: Las Cruces/Lordsburg (west) and White Sands (east), and includes Grant, Sierra, Otero, Luna and Dona Ana counties.

Major programs for this fiscal year include:

The Southern Rio Grande Land Use Plan and Grazing Environmental Impact Statement are in the process of being completed this fiscal year. The first Resource Management Plan (RMP) in New Mexico will be started, beginning with issue identification, planning criteria, and resource inventories. The RMP process is scheduled for completion in FY 84.

Wildlife biologists in conjunction with the New Mexico Game and Fish Department will reintroduce desert bighorn sheep into the Peloncillo Mountains. Studies are continuing on desert bighorn in the Big Hatchet Mountains and on Iranian Ibex in the Florida Mountains. New Habitat Management Plans will be written on the pseudoriparian/riparian habitat at San Simon Cienega and on the pronghorn antelope on McGregor Range.

Recreation specialists are working with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division to construct a pond near Radium Springs and introduce Gambusia sp., a mosquito larva eating fish, as an alternative to the use of pesticides. Long range plans call for the development of an environmental education area.

Off-road vehicle interim designations have been made on eight areas for a total of 166,385 acres. Two more areas will receive their designations this year. The remainder of the public land in the district will be considered as the planning process is carried out, unless special conditions arise which necessitate immediate attention.

The Central Peloncillo Research Natural Area has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern, effective October 1, 1980. This essentially creates a 2,468 acre outdoor laboratory. The area is important for its naturalness.

The final Wilderness Study Area decision was released on November 14, 1980. The final decision marks the beginning of the study phase of the BLM wilderness review. Additional wilderness inventories needed for WSAs to be considered in the LC/L RMP will be initiated in FY 81. The joint wilderness study with the Safford BLM District and Coronado National Forest involving the Guadalupe Canyon Instant Study Area is scheduled for completion in FY 81. The WSRA will be working with the Lincoln National Forest on joint wilderness studies for two WSAs along the Guadalupe and Sacramento Escarpments.

The cultural resources program is planning detailed recording studies on two archaeological sites. A photogrammetric map will be produced for one. The other will be mapped by conventional plane tabling.

A five-year study of the effects of cattle trampling on archaeological resources will be initiated on McGregor Range. Controlled plots of modern stone and pottery artifacts will be monitored to record their break up and movement.

The final Environmental Statement on McGregor Range grazing was completed in September 1980. A Rangeland Management Program Document will be distributed to the public in January 1981. A portion of the range is managed jointly by the BLM, for various resources, and by the U. S. Army from Ft. Bliss, Texas, as a firing range. Grazing leases offered through competitive bidding this year totaled \$151,972 and averaged \$6.53 per AUM. A new grazing unit is being created, bringing the total to fourteen.

Dona Ana County and the Federal Aviation Administration are working with the BLM towards the development of the Southern Dona Ana County Airport (Anapra). The proposed airport would provide relief service for the El Paso International Airport.

Forty-five acres of public land near Anthony will be exchanged for ninety acres of private land adjacent to the Aguirre Spring Recreation Site. This will facilitate the management of both areas.

Completion of the new McGregor Range withdrawal is expected in 1981. This will provide for the continued use of the range by Fort Bliss for the next fifteen years.

A nonresident summer camp is planned for twenty Youth Conservation Corps enrollees. At least four Young Adult Conservation Corps members are to be on the rolls. Projects this year will include trail construction, litter clean-up, and erosion control.

Issues

of

Concern

1981

SUBJECT: Rio Grande Occupancy Resolution Program

BACKGROUND: The land occupancy program involves about 1,000 families who are living on public land in the Rio Grande valley from Socorro north without any title to the land.

In 1978, the BLM, recognizing the problem and the need to try and solve it, began the Rio Grande Occupancy Resolution Program.

There were two major problems. First, there were no accurate surveys of the many small parcels of public land involved and second, there were in many cases no written records of how individuals had come to live on the land.

Issuing deeds to individuals may be done under the Color-of-Title Act, which in essence says that if a person has had peaceful possession of property, has paid taxes for 20 years and has some deed or other documentation showing that he acquired the land in good faith, then a sale may be made at a minimal sum.

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM initiated land surveys near Socorro and now has three survey crews full-time on the project. In the past two years, 15 titles have been granted covering a total of 38 acres. There are now eight BLM realty technicians working full-time on processing cases and there are dozens of cases in progress, as the program is accelerating and becoming accepted by the persons in northern New Mexico.

OUTLOOK: Legislation signed into law late in 1980 alleviated the problem of occupied public land which was covered by old public land withdrawals made more than 50 years ago. The new law will now allow the BLM to close many cases that were not possible before passage and to give deeds to persons in the area.

SUBJECT: Rio Grande River Management-Ute Mountain Exchange

BACKGROUND: The Rio Grande from the Colorado line south to Taos Junction, and the lower four miles of the Red River were declared wild and scenic rivers in 1969. Since then, we have seen a great increase in recreational use of these areas. In 1979, the average use of this segment of the river was 35 persons per day during the rafting season, May to July. In 1980, this jumped to 55 persons per day with a one day record of 240 persons on the river.

Because of the increasing use trends and the delicate and fragile environment of the river, the BLM began issuing permits to commercial users in 1980. Twelve commercial permits were issued through a drawing of those commercial operators who had historically used the river. Operators who did not get a permit filed an appeal, however, the BLM's decision was upheld by the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Beginning in December 1980, the BLM will be holding public meetings to solicit public input into development of a management plan for the river. This plan will consider levels of use, designation of camp sites, scheduling of use to prevent congestion and safety requirements.

Private use on the river is not limited, although free permits are required. Issuance of these permits enables the BLM to inspect equipment for safety and to provide the very latest river information about currents and water levels as well as assisting in selecting camp sites which are now crowded.

PRESENT STATUS: Another issue in the Rio Grande management is the current proposal to acquire about 17,000 acres on Ute Mountain now owned by the Public Service Company of New Mexico. This land would be exchanged for public land in San Juan County which could be used by PNM for their town-site associated with the proposed San Juan Generating Station. This exchange would add the Ute Mountain to the wild river management area and provide additional recreational and resource management opportunities, such as fuelwood and grazing.

SUBJECT: Fort Stanton Airport

BACKGROUND: The Fort Stanton Military Reservation was withdrawn from the public domain in 1855 as a cavalry post. Until 1884, the post served as a military base of operations for southern New Mexico. At that time, the area of the reservation was reduced, the military post abandoned and the area became a public health service hospital. In 1953, the federal government turned over management of the buildings and approximately 1,300 acres to the New Mexico Department of Hospitals and Institutions to be used by the state. The remaining 26,000 acres of the old military reservation were returned to the Department of the Interior to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In 1956, the BLM signed an agreement with New Mexico State University (NMSU) to conduct range research on the area. Since 1956, the BLM and NMSU have engaged in resource management programs and range research. In 1970, the BLM and NMSU signed a Memorandum of Understanding for continued range research until 1990. This work continues today.

The idea for an airport on Fort Stanton lands was conceived in 1973, when it became evident that the existing airport at Ruidoso was becoming encircled by the growing community.

In 1975, a coalition composed of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, Lincoln County, the towns of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs and Capitan, the State Aviation Board and the Federal Aviation Administration contracted for a plan for a new airport. The Sierra Blanca Airport Master Plan was prepared by an independent consultant and looked at possible sites within a 15-mile radius of the present airport to serve the area.

In anticipation of an application for public land to be used as the airport, the BLM involved the State Multiple-Use Advisory Board, a citizens group, in the issue. This board held several meetings and gathered public comment. On July 7, 1976, the Board recommended that Fort Stanton lands not be used for a proposed airport and that the NMSU research be continued. This recommendation was accepted by the BLM State Director. No application was filed until June 28, 1978, when an application for 3,043.45 acres was submitted by the Federal Aviation Administration on behalf of the above mentioned coalition. The application asked for the acreage in fee title with the airport to be operated by the named groups.

PRESENT STATUS: On October 28, 1978, a proposed Land Use Decision on FAA Airport Application NM 33980 proposed Sierra Blanca Airport was issued by the State Director rejecting the application. The group protested the proposed decision and the Secretary of the Interior assumed jurisdiction. The Secretary later denied the application.

OUTLOOK: The BLM is again anticipating an application for public land to be used as the Sierra Blanca Airport. However, at this time it is expected that 640 acres will be requested. The acreage would allow for the construction of a jetcapable airport at the site.

SUBJECT: Waste Isolation Pilot Project

BACKGROUND: In December of 1976, the Department of Energy made application for approximately 17,200 acres of public land in southeastern New Mexico east of Carlsbad for the development of underground facilities for the storage of nuclear wastes and experimental work relating thereto.

A two-year statutory segregative effect was initiated by publication of the application on December 16, 1976. Site characterization and environmental studies required more than two years. In order to extend the segregative effect, DOE filed a new application in November of 1978 which was published on November 15, 1978.

PRESENT STATUS: On November 18, 1980, DOE filed an application with the BLM for 8,960 acres for the purpose of protecting the site during underground studies during the next eight years. There is much public interest in the proposal. When the DOE filed their second application, the BLM received more than 1,700 letters regarding the request and most asked for a public hearing. These letters are again being considered by the BLM and public hearings on the new application have been set for February 1981 in Carlsbad and Albuquerque.

OUTLOOK: Concerns about the handling and storage of nuclear wastes is reflected by the administration and Congress in continued appropriations for studies. It is probable that the WIPP proposal will continue to be considered as one of several proposals for the storage of nuclear waste. The Department of Energy has filed their final environmental statement, and the BLM has been working on a cooperative agreement between BLM and DOE for site characterization studies.

SUBJECT: Chacoan Culture Preservation

BACKGROUND: The U. S. Congress in December 1980 passed a bill allowing for the expansion of the Chaco Canyon National Monument and redesignating it as a National Park.

Passage of the Chacoan Culture Preservation Act facilitates the effective management of these valuable and unique sites. The Act also designated thirty-three outlying Chacoan sites as "Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites," and affords them special protection status. Many of these protection sites are on public land.

PRESENT STATUS: The Bureau of Land Management has recently expanded its cultural resource program in the San Juan Basin. An Interim Management Plan for the protection of Chacoan outliers will be implemented this fiscal year. The plan calls for a mix of protective strategies, including protective fencing stabilization, interpretation and regular patrols. A special study of the Chacoan roads is being carried out and additional inventory projects are also planned.

The studies are intended to increase the level of understanding of these complex prehistoric sites and features, so that effective management strategies can be developed. The BLM will coordinate the protection of these cultural resource properties with the development of energy resources through careful studies and consideration in its multiple-use planning program.

OUTLOOK: The new legislation has placed emphasis on inter-agency management and the BLM has taken steps to develop an effective program in conjunction with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State of New Mexico.

SUBJECT: Bisti Region Multiple Resource Program

BACKGROUND: There are a number of resource conflicts presently occurring or expected to occur in this critical management area in San Juan County. This will require the Bureau's special attention if the Bureau is to meet its commitment to effective on the ground management. The current structure and staffing of the Albuquerque District's Farmington Resource Area Office does not permit the degree of intensive management necessary for the critical management area. Consequently, the Albuquerque District Office is proposing that a Bisti Region Multiple Resource Office be established as a detached project office initially administered by the Farmington Resource Area Office. This has been designed to address the conflicts in the critical management area in a responsible manner. It would have the dual objectives of expediting development of energy resources, while providing protection for the area's valuable scientific, cultural and human resources.

OUTLOOK: There is little doubt that rapid development of energy resources in the critical management area will continue. Developing a special management program and staffing a facility in the heart of the critical management area would provide on-site technical expertise to protect the paleontological, cultural, wilderness and recreational resources of the area and provide for the orderly relocation of Navajo occupancies, thus significantly speeding up resolution of resource conflicts that might otherwise delay energy development.

PROPOSED TIMETABLE FOR MAJOR BLM ACTIONS

<u>Action</u>	<u>Startup</u>	<u>Completion</u>
Wilderness Study and Environmental Impact Statement	Feb. 80	June 83
Chaco Planning	Feb. 80	Sept. 81
New Mexico Generating Station Environmental Impact Statement	May 80	Apr. 83
Preference Right Lease Application Environmental Assessment	Oct. 80	Aug. 81
Ute Mountain Exchange Environmental Assessment	Oct. 80	Sept. 82
Cumulative Impact Environmental Impact Statement	Sept. 80	Sept. 83
Process 4 Arch Minerals Preference Right Lease Applications	Sept. 81	Aug. 82

PROPOSED TIMETABLE FOR MAJOR BLM ACTIONS (cont)

<u>Action</u>	<u>Startup</u>	<u>Completion</u>
Process 22 Remaining Preference Right Lease Applications	Mar. 82	June 83
San Juan Regional Coal Environmental Impact Statement and Possible Com- petitive Leasing	Oct. 81	Sept. 83
Issuance of Preference Right Lease Application Coal Leases	Dec. 83	Dec. 83

SUBJECT: Navajo Exchange

BACKGROUND: For several years, the Bureau of Land Management has been negotiating with the Navajo Nation to exchange public lands containing unauthorized Indian occupancies for certain Indian fee lands intermingled with public lands and having high resource values. The public lands occupied by the Indians are scattered between Farmington and Grants, New Mexico. The Indian fee lands are located in the Malpais south of Grants. Tentative negotiations have identified approximately 80,000 acres of Indian fee to be acquired from the Indians and 57,000 acres of public land to be disposed of to the Indians. The Navajos have taken the position that they will not exchange unless they can take the public land in trust status rather than in fee. BLM has filed an application to withdraw the public lands to protect them from further conflicts during the process of completing the exchange.

PRESENT STATUS: Further exchange negotiations are awaiting special legislation being sponsored by New Mexico Congressmen Domenici and Lujan to enable the Indians to take the public lands in a trust status rather than in fee. The Bureau of Land Management has processed the protective withdrawal to completion in order to expedite the exchange process by minimizing conflicts.

OUTLOOK: Completion of this mutually benefitting action is entirely dependent on the proposed legislation at this point. If the necessary legislation is enacted, the exchange can proceed in a series of two or more actions encompassing first the unencumbered lands followed by conflict resolution and successive exchanges.

SUBJECT: Navajo-Hopi Resettlement Act

BACKGROUND: This authorized the Navajo Tribe to purchase 250,000 acres of public land in Arizona or New Mexico as compensation for land in Arizona awarded to the Hopi Tribe by court decision. The Tribe initially selected the House Rock Valley in Arizona. An environmental statement was prepared which included alternatives in New Mexico. This EIS is still not published in final. In 1979, legislation was introduced in the House (Udall) and Senate (Domenici). To modify the selection, the Udall bill, among other things, would not allow Navajo Tribe to select land north or west of the Colorado River. This would eliminate House Rock Valley and since there is very little public land close to the Navajo reservation in Arizona, would shift the Tribe's selection possibilities to New Mexico.

PRESENT STATUS: To date, the Navajo Tribe has not indicated where they may select lands authorized by PL 96-305. BLM New Mexico has contacted the Navajo Tribe and offered our assistance to evaluate the suitability of lands in New Mexico for transfer and relocation.

OUTLOOK: For BLM in New Mexico, the transfer of 35,000 acres of public land to the Navajo Tribe can be accomplished with very little administrative delay if the Tribe will only let us know where they would like to make their selection. The thing that can cause severe impact on this state is the amount and location of public lands that might be selected for State and private lands to be exchanged within the 18-mile strip around the reservation. There could be extreme socio-economic impact on whatever area is selected and strong opposition can be expected from those communities involved.

SUBJECT: Wilderness Review

BACKGROUND: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 mandated a wilderness review for the BLM. The mandate was to:

1. Identify public lands with wilderness characteristics.
2. Study lands with wilderness characteristics to determine whether or not they are suitable for wilderness designation.
3. Make wilderness suitability recommendations through the Secretary of the Interior to the President.
4. Protect lands with wilderness characteristics from activities which might impair their suitability for designation as wilderness until they are formally dropped from further wilderness consideration.

The BLM had divided this wilderness review into three principle phases:

1. Inventory - Where BLM with public involvement identifies lands with wilderness characteristics, these lands become Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).
2. Study - Where the benefits of wilderness are weighed against other potential uses of the WSA.
3. Reporting - Where the BLM assembles all relevant information and submits it, along with a wilderness suitability recommendation, to the President.

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM has completed the final phases of inventory, i.e., identification of WSA's. Approximately 1,024,000 acres of WSA's were designated on November 15, 1980.

WSA's will be "studied" in the BLM land-use planning system. This is where wilderness is one of many potential land uses considered when making multiple-use decisions.

The Interim Management Policy for WSA's was released December 12, 1979. This important document outlines how WSA's will be managed.

OUTLOOK: The WSA decisions are significant since the Interim Management Policy will apply to these areas until Congress acts on them. We expect Congress will act rapidly on WSA's with high energy potential. However, there can be no prediction on areas without such significant resource conflicts.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
McKinley	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	NM-010-20	23,928
Torrance	Albuquerque	Manzano	NM-010-92	845
Sandoval	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	NM-010-20	8,320
	Albuquerque	Chamisa	NM-010-21	11,091
	Albuquerque	Cabazon	NM-010-22	7,235
	Albuquerque	Empedrado	NM-010-63	8,419
	Albuquerque	La Lena	NM-010-63A	9,359
	Albuquerque	Ojito	NM-010-24	11,200
				<u>55,624</u>
San Miguel	Albuquerque	Sabinosa	NM-010-55	15,760
Rio Arriba	Albuquerque	Navajo Peak	NM-010-59	7,760
	Albuquerque	San Antonio-West	NM-010-35	7,050
				<u>14,800</u>
San Juan	Albuquerque	Bisti	NM-010-057	3,520
	Albuquerque	Denazin	NM-010-004	19,000
	Albuquerque	Ah-she-sle-pah	NM-olo-009	6,000
				<u>28,520</u>
Eddy	Roswell	Mudgetts	NM-060-819	2,728
	Roswell	Mudgetts	NM-060-819A	213
				<u>2,941</u>
Lincoln	Roswell	Little Black Peak	NM-060-109	15,570
	Roswell	Carrizozo Lava Flow	NM-060-110A	11,000
				<u>26,570</u>
Chaves	Roswell	Mathers Instant Study Area		360
Dona Ana	Las Cruces	West Potrillo Mountains	NM-030-052A	134,720
	Las Cruces	Mount Riley	NM-030-052C	7,400
	Las Cruces	Aden Lava Flow	NM-030-053	24,725
	Las Cruces	Robledo Mountains	NM-030-063	11,640
	Las Cruces	Las Uvas Mountains	NM-030-065	10,680
	Las Cruces	Organ Mountains	NM-030-074	7,200
				<u>196,365</u>
Grant	Las Cruces	Gila Box	NM-030-023	688
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	NM-030-026	2,530
				<u>3,218</u>

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Hidalgo	Las Cruces	Guadalupe Canyon		
		Instant Study Area		4,146
	Las Cruces	Cowboy Spring	NM-030-007	6,710
	Las Cruces	Gila Box	NM-030-023	7,292
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	NM-030-026	11,054
	Las Cruces	Big Hatchet Mountains	NM-030-035	65,950
	Las Cruces	Alamo Hueco Mountains	NM-030-038	20,840
				<u>115,992</u>
Luna	Las Cruces	Cooke Range	NM-030-031	19,870
	Las Cruces	Cedar Mountains	NM-030-042	16,680
	Las Cruces	West Potrillo	NM-030-052A	9,225
		Mountains		<u>45,775</u>
Otero	Las Cruces	Sacramento Escarpment	NM-030-104	3,510
	Las Cruces	Brokeoff Mountains	NM-030-112	28,600
	Las Cruces	Guadalupe Escarpment	NM-030-114	7,053
	Las Cruces	Culp Canyon	NM-030-152	10,937
				<u>50,100</u>
Sierra	Las Cruces	Jornada Lava Flow	NM-030-081	3,659
Valencia	Socorro	El Malpais Instant		
		Study Area		115,000
	Socorro	Rimrock		
		(Cebolla Canyon)	NM-020-007	29,430
	Socorro	Sand Canyon	NM-020-008	8,320
	Socorro	Little Rimrock	NM-020-009	9,540
	Socorro	Pinon	NM-020-010	13,160
	Socorro	Petaca Pinta	NM-020-014	12,440
				<u>187,890</u>
Catron	Socorro	Mesita Blanca	NM-020-018	19,400
	Socorro	Eagle Peak	NM-020-019	43,520
	Socorro	Horse Mountain	NM-020-043	5,140
	Socorro	Continental Divide		
		(Pelona Divide)	NM-020-044/45	70,000
				<u>138,060</u>
Socorro	Socorro	Sierra Ladrones	NM-020-016	38,922
	Socorro	Verantio	NM-020-035	7,450
	Socorro	Las Canas	NM-020-038	11,000
	Socorro	Stallion	NM-020-040	22,000
	Socorro	Devil's Backbone	NM-020-047A	8,820
	Socorro	Devil's Reach	NM-020-047B	860
	Socorro	Jornada del Muerto	NM-020-055	25,260
				<u>114,312</u>

DEFERRED WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RECOMMENDATIONS BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Socorro	Socorro	Magdalena	NM-020-048A	3,640
	Socorro	Magdalena	NM-020-048B	320
	Socorro	Magdalena	NM-020-048C	400
				<u>4,360</u>
Eddy	Roswell	Devil's Den	NM-060-145	320
	Roswell	McKittrick Canyon	NM-060-146	200
	Roswell	Lonesome Ridge	NM-060-801	2,443
	Roswell	Letchuguilla Canyon	NM-060-803	1,167
	Roswell	Fawn Valley	NM-060-820	700
				<u>4,830</u>

SUBJECT: Federal Coal Management-New Mexico

BACKGROUND: A new federal coal leasing program was approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 19, 1979. This requires orderly development, extensive land use planning and environmental analysis. Federal coal will be made available in a manner that will balance the interests of the interests involved.

PRESENT SITUATION: Until this intensive analysis is completed, the coal program in New Mexico will be limited to two leasing situations. The first is the disposition of the 26 preference right lease applications which have matured out of prospecting permits issued before the Secretary's moratorium of further leasing in 1971. These applications cover approximately 75,500 acres in the San Juan Basin. These applications will have to meet unsuitability criteria and show that economically producible reserves of coal are present on the intended leasehold.

The second situation is emergency leasing to alleviate need or to prevent the bypassing of federal coal reserves. We plan to hold three competitive sales under this provision through 1982.

One competitive coal lease issued on April 1, 1980 to Western Coal Company, covering 3,855.60 acres with an estimated 75.8 million tons of recoverable reserves, at an estimated value of 1.3 billion dollars.

OUTLOOK: The land use planning process will identify those tracts of coal that are suitable for leasing and, for those that pass the screening process, rank them for sale. Regional environmental statements will be prepared which analyze both the site specific and intraregional cumulative impacts of the proposed leasing action. The statements will include analysis of mine plans, coal lease exchanges, regional leasing targets, proposed selection of tracts to be leased as well as other federal coal management options. The statements will cover lease sales for a four year schedule. However, the document may be updated in two years in accordance with the updating of the national and regional production goals and leasing targets.

After the land use planning and environmental analysis are completed, coal tracts will be offered for competitive leasing at Bureau motion. The first lease sale for New Mexico is planned for 1983. The current planning and leasing schedule is shown below:

Current Coal-Related Planning, EIS and Leasing
Schedule for New Mexico

Coal Region	County	Land-Use Planning To Be Done	Activity Planning & Regional Coal EIS To Be Done	Possible Lease Sale
San Juan River	San Juan-McKinley- Sandoval	1980-1981	1981-1982	1983
Denver-Raton Mesa	Colfax	1984-1985	1986	1987
San Juan River	Valencia-Catron	1988-1989	1990	1991

SUBJECT: Land Use Planning and Coal Leasing in Oklahoma

BACKGROUND: The land use planning for the Western Interior Coal Region in SE Oklahoma has been completed. The Management Framework Plan was signed by the State Director on June 2, 1980. The activity planning and regional coal ES will be completed during 1981-1982, with a possible lease sale in late 1982.

PRESENT STATUS: One competitive coal lease issued on December 1, 1979 to Great National Corporation, covering 140 acres, with an estimated 200,000 tons of recoverable reserves, at an estimated value of \$7,000,000. There are no other Oklahoma coal sales anticipated for FY 1981. Three PRLA's are scheduled for issuance in 1981.

OUTLOOK: The only problem encountered with coal leasing programs in Oklahoma has been in obtaining surface owners consent. The majority of the surface in Oklahoma is held in fee, with title to the coal deposits in federal ownership. As the result, before any consideration may be given toward leasing, the regulations are explicit that written consent from the surface owner is mandatory allowing the lessee/operator the right to enter and commence surface mining operations. It has been our experience that most owners are reluctant to grant such consent.

SUBJECT: Grazing Environmental Statement Schedules and Procedures for the future.

BACKGROUND: The final judgment of the Federal Court of June 18, 1975, NRDC vs. Morton, instructed the Bureau of Land Management to prepare 212 environmental statements (ES's) on livestock grazing for approximately 171,801,000 acres of public land. With a subsequent amended judgment, 15 statements are completed or planned in New Mexico for approximately 12,840,052 acres of public land.

PRESENT STATUS: As of September 30, 1980, five completed statements have been filed; the Rio Puerco, East Socorro, East Roswell, McGregor and San Juan. The Southern Rio Grande statement is scheduled for completion in FY 1981.

The attached table lists the planned ES's and included information on acreages, number of allotments, number of operators and animal unit months (AUM's) furnished by public lands. It has been planned to do an intensive soil-vegetative inventory prior to the 1981 ES and following years. The dimensions of intensive soil-vegetative inventories have strained current levels of funding and manpower ceilings. It has not been possible to maintain schedules and still do intensive inventory. Other methods are being proposed to monitor and record the condition and trend of the vegetative resource as it responds to livestock grazing. Intensive inventories may still be the most preferred method for some areas. The determination of which method to use still depend upon a thorough preplanning analysis of the proposed inventory area and the current condition of the various resource values.

The current BLM intensive rangeland inventory is called the Soil Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM). The data collected is organized for computer input and analysis. Las Cruces has completed inventory on the Southern Rio Grande area using the SVIM process. The West Socorro area has been inventoried utilizing the SVIM process. Output data is expected to be available from Denver Service Center by March 1981.

An intensive range monitoring program has been initiated in areas where grazing ES's have been completed. Studies associated with the monitoring program include actual use, utilization, climate and condition and trend. These studies will be used in conjunction with range surveys to determine, over a period of time, the proper stocking rates.

OUTLOOK: The schedule of future ES's will require significant manpower and funding levels. It is estimated that this entire process for an ES area or resource management area would ideally take place over a period of four years. Based on current work month costs and experience based on recent inventory, land-use planning and ES preparation costs. The schedule is as follows:

Schedule for New Mexico Grazing Environmental Statements

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name of ES</u>	<u>Acres (000)</u>		<u>Private</u>	<u>No. of</u>		<u>Federal</u>
		<u>Public</u>	<u>State</u>		<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Operators</u>	<u>Animal Unit Months</u>
1978	Rio Puerco	393	119 (1)		65	134	50,955 (3)
1979	East Socorro	839	811 (1)		121	102	104,678 (1)
1979	East Roswell	1,596	3,173 (1)		184	151	281,766
1980	McGregor	515			13 Units	13	44,250 (4)
1980	San Juan	927	306 (1)		138	185	108,371 (5)
1981	Southern Rio Grande	2,113	671	579	295	297	200,033 (5)
1982	Divide	997	684	321	161	150	153,972 (5)
1984 (2)	Las Cruces/Lordsburg	1,608	1,186 (1)		265	265	239,188 (5)
1985 (2)	Roswell	1,170	1,255 (1)		275	250	239,553 (5)
1985 (2)	Taos	515	47	149	125	269	61,800 (5)
1986 (2)	Rio Puerco	98	10	76	95	95	10,200 (5)
1986	White Sands	905	895 (1)		116	116	146,431
1987 (2)	Carlsbad	1,014	387	751	177	183	215,843 (5)
1987 (2)	Jornada	120	125 (1)		11	11	27,912
1988 (2)	Farmington	540	211	500	125	245	87,530 (5)

(1) State and private areas are combined.

(2) Resource Management Areas. These areas contain much larger acreage of nonpublic lands than that listed, but the acreage listed would be as inventoried and described in the ES and includes all public lands. Parts of these areas have been previously covered by other ES statements and these acres are not included.

(3) The AUM figure is based on range survey completed prior to ES.

(4) AUM's figure is latest bid sale figure.

(5) The AUM figure is based on present preference figures.

SUBJECT: Fuelwood Program Management

BACKGROUND: The minor forest products, mostly firewood, which came from pinyon-juniper stands, are the major forestry problem for the New Mexico BLM forestry program at this time. The demand for the product is accelerating by both commercial and individual home owner permit requests. As energy costs increase, this low cost alternative for heating becomes more popular as a supplement to other energy sources.

PRESENT STATUS: Cut backs on U. S. Forest Service pinyon-juniper lands are increasing pressures on BLM stands. Because of trespass and lack of intensive management an overcut in the Albuquerque District is occurring. None of the BLM woodlands are under any form of intensive management. The BLM does not have enforcement authority for firewood trespass and does not have onsite management at this time.

The estimated allowable cut for BLM woodlands (pinyon-juniper) is 14,000 cords of fuelwood yearly. The permitted use, when combined with trespass use, is estimated to be exceeding allowable cut at the current time.

OUTLOOK: The BLM and USFS have established a joint effort of appropriate representatives from each agency to address problem of the fuelwood program. As the task force progresses, the New Mexico State Forester, for state and/or private lands and the Soil Conservation Service, for private lands will be asked to participate.

Issues to be addressed are:

1. Whether to charge for permits and if so, how much?
2. Permit procedures.
3. Fire problems or other requirements.
4. Signing and identification of use areas.
5. Use of the news media.
6. Surveillance and enforcement of regulations.

If all of the issues can be resolved to the satisfaction of the agencies, the result should be mutually beneficial to the agencies, the public and the welfare of the woodland resource.

SUBJECT: Rio Grande and Red River (Wild and Scenic Rivers) Water Quality Study and Water rights issues.

BACKGROUND: Forty-eight miles of the Rio Grande downstream from the Colorado State line and the lower four miles of the Red River were designated as one of the "instant" components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Bureau of Land Management, as the managing agency of the Rio Grande and Red River segments, is directed to administer this component "in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system." As one of the original wild and scenic rivers, there is little information available on the features that led to its designation, especially with regard to water quality. One of the major impacts to the Rio Grande-Red River is due to the mining and milling of molybdenum in the Red River drainage. In order to administer the Rio Grande and Red River segment for the protection and enhancement of its scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values (which are closely related to water quality), the Bureau of Land Management initiated a water quality monitoring program of these rivers in 1978. This water quality study is being conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, Carson National Forest and the U.S. Geological Survey and in coordination with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division.

As a separate issue, a general adjudication of the water rights in the Red River stream system was initiated in 1974 (State of New Mexico, ex. rel. S.E. Reynolds, State Engineer, vs. Molycorp, Inc., et al., Civil No. 9780). The report of the Special Master, filed in January 1976 with regard to this litigation, did not at that time recognize any claims of the United States for instream flows in the Red River. Therefore, the Special Master's report of 1976 was modified by court order in December 1978 to include the determination of whether the United States has a legally recognizable right to a minimum instream flow in the Red River by virtue of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968. Since January 1979, the BLM has been involved in pretrial proceedings to quantify the instream flow needs in the lower Red River and to claim a federal reserved water right to unappropriated waters that are necessary to protect and maintain the particular scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, geologic, historic, cultural, or other values that led to the Red River's designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values are the purposes for which the BLM will seek an instream flow. Since water quality is related to these values, instream flows for the protection of water quality are also included to protect the above values, the water quality monitoring study therefore indirectly relates to this water right litigation in progress and has provided valuable data for use in this case. This case, involving federal reserved water rights based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, is the first such case in the Nation and important because of its precedential value.

PRESENT STATUS: The water quality study has been in continued operation since October 1978 consisting of eight stations on the Red River, four on the Rio Grande and one on Arroyo Hondo that are sampled approximately once a month.

The Red River water right litigation has been postponed to allow BLM and MolyCorp, Inc., to enter out-of-court negotiations. A new trial date has not been set. Depositions from witnesses have been completed and parties are making final preparations for this trial.

OUTLOOK:

The water quality study will be continued at about the present level for an indefinite period of time until the objectives of the study have been met. The data will be used to establish the base line water quality which will be useful in future reviews and revisions of discharge permit limitations and state water quality standards.

Although the Red River water rights litigation will most likely be settled in court, the BLM is confident that the designated portion of the Red River has an express federal reserved water right in waters unappropriated as of October 2, 1968, based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, to protect the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife and other values of these rivers. The outcome of this case will have great significance nationally to the other components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

NEW MEXICO - ENTITLEMENT LAND ACREAGE - PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

COUNTY	BLM	FS	W&P	NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F&W	TOTAL
Bernalillo	16,009	73,828	0	0	0	0	0	89,837
Catron	593,742	2,149,492	0	533	0	0	0	2,743,767
Chaves	1,175,938	40,332	0	0	0	3,005	12,396	1,231,671
Colfax	1,215	11,505	1,690	0	0	0	0	14,410
Curry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Baca	35,377	0	11,087	0	0	0	0	46,464
Dona Ana	1,143,833	0	0	50,393	0	0	0	1,194,226
Eddy	1,411,180	135,019	44,166	43,714	0	0	0	1,634,079
Grant	292,472	885,229	0	0	0	0	0	1,177,701
Guadalupe	49,584	0	320	0	0	12,424	0	62,328
Harding	603	70,545	0	0	0	0	0	71,148
Hidalgo	740,771	76,589	0	0	0	0	0	817,360
Lea	430,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	430,094
Lincoln	517,259	398,775	0	0	0	0	0	916,034
Los Alamos	0	30,180	0	6,483	0	0	0	36,663
Luna	746,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	746,547
McKinley	249,992	170,246	0	640	0	0	0	420,878
Mora	7,561	104,072	0	721	0	0	0	112,354
Otero	929,578	469,700	0	84,906	0	0	0	1,484,184
Quay	819	0	0	0	0	0	0	819
Rio Arriba	560,720	1,411,629	25,317	0	0	3,368	0	2,001,034
Roosevelt	7,706	0	0	0	0	0	3,231	10,937
San Juan	843,361	0	17,095	20,536	0	0	0	880,992
San Miguel	47,692	339,242	0	365	0	3,530	0	390,829
Sandoval	547,416	399,655	0	25,428	0	2,289	0	974,788
Santa Fe	72,155	250,577	0	826	0	2,689	0	326,247
Sierra	824,687	384,274	62,353	0	0	0	0	1,271,314
Socorro	947,016	630,652	15,990	371	0	0	140	1,594,169
Taos	213,497	467,012	0	0	0	0	0	680,509
Torrance	44,373	139,809	0	240	0	0	0	184,422
Union	758	57,534	0	680	0	0	0	58,972
Valencia	408,967	301,062	0	1,040	0	0	0	711,069
TOTALS	12,860,922	8,996,958	178,018	236,876	0	27,305	15,767	22,315,846

BLM - Bureau of Land Management FS - Forest Service W&P - Water & Power Resources Service
NPS - National Park Service C OF E - Corps of Engineers F&W - Fish & Wildlife Service

Land Owned or Held In Trust By New Mexico Indian Tribes

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ute Mtn. Ute	San Juan	104,978	104,978
Jicarilla	Rio Arriba	606,981	
	Sandoval	135,334	742,315
Mescalero	Otero	460,402	460,402
Ramah Navajo	Valencia	127,271	
	McKinley	6,320	133,591
Zuni	McKinley	323,436	
	Valencia	84,968	408,404
Acoma	Valencia	249,644	249,644
Cochiti	Sandoval	28,779	28,779
Isleta	Bernalillo	113,716	
	Valencia	81,001	
	Torrance	16,300	211,017
Jemez	Sandoval	88,860	88,860
Laguna	Valencia	335,559	
	Bernalillo	47,034	
	Sandoval	62,414	445,007
Sandia	Bernalillo	5,280	
	Sandoval	17,604	22,884
San Felipe	Sandoval	48,924	48,924
Santa Ana	Sandoval	72,607	72,607
Santo Domingo	Sandoval	65,480	
	Santa Fe	3,780	69,260
Zia	Sandoval	121,807	121,807
Nambe	Santa Fe	19,076	19,076
Picuris	Taos	14,947	14,947
Pojoaque	Santa Fe	11,601	11,601
San Ildefonso	Santa Fe	25,556	
	Sandoval	640	26,196
Santa Clara	Rio Arriba	26,924	
	Sandoval	16,420	
	Santa Fe	2,400	45,744
San Juan	Rio Arriba	12,238	12,238
Taos	Taos	95,334	95,334
Tesuque	Santa Fe	16,811	16,811
Navajo	San Juan & McKinley	3,514,765	3,514,765
Also Indian Cultural Center, owned by 19 Pueblos in NM -- Bernalillo		<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL		6,965,203	6,965,203

Public Lands Under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1980, New Mexico

COUNTY	ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND
Bernalillo.	16,009
Catron.	593,742
Chaves.	1,175,938
Colfax.	1,215
Curry	0
De Baca	35,377
Dona Ana.	1,143,833
Eddy.	1,411,180
Grant	292,472
Guadalupe	49,584
Harding	603
Hidalgo	740,771
Lea	430,094
Lincoln	517,259
Los Alamos.	0
Luna.	746,547
McKinley.	249,992
Mora.	7,561
Otero	929,578
Quay.	819
Rio Arriba.	560,720
Roosevelt	7,706
Sandoval.	547,416
San Juan.	843,361
San Miguel.	47,692
Santa Fe.	72,155
Sierra.	824,687
Socorro	947,016
Taos.	213,497
Torrance.	44,373
Union	758
Valencia.	408,967
 TOTAL	 12,860,922

Public Lands Under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1980, Oklahoma

COUNTY	ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND
Beaver.	285
Beckham	107
Blaine.	471
Caddo	61
Canadian.	267
Cimarron.	541
Cleveland	484
Coal.	41
Cotton.	99
Custer.	60
Dewey	384
Ellis	443
Grady	30
Greer	76
Harmon.	166
Harper.	1
Haskell	1,212
Jackson	64
Jefferson	248
Kay	4
Kingfisher.	200
Kiowa	146
Latimer	78
Le Flore.	17
Logan	32
Major	87
Oklahoma.	14
Pawnee.	48
Pittsburg	116
Pottowatomi	29
Pushmataha.	1
Roger Mills	108
Texas	107
Tillman	478
Woods	485
Woodward.	120
TOTAL	7,110

AUM - Animal Unit Month, a unit of measure which is the amount of forage required to maintain one cow or five sheep for one month.

Authorized Active Use - Use of rangeland authorized by grazing permit or license.

Authorized Nonuse - Nonuse of the rangeland which is authorized for conservation or other reasons.

Free Use - Small, subsistence livestock grazing use for which no fee is charged.

Crossing Permit - Authorization to cross public land with livestock.

Exchange of Use - An agreement with a rancher having control over non-federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the surrounding federal land.

Regular Operator - A rancher who pays an annual fee for livestock grazing on public land.

Free Use Operator - A rancher who doesn't pay an annual fee for livestock grazing.

Crossing Operator - A person holding a permit which allows him to drive or herd his livestock across public land.

Term Permit - A long term, generally 10 years, permit for livestock grazing.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - STATEWIDE

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 40,013 H 124	277,628 185	13,531	10,708
Authorized Active Use	C 161,383 H 2,043	1,228,107 17,697	112,892	132,708
Free Use Licenses	C 543 H 346	4,519 3,537	5,113	11,423
Crossing Permits	C 321 H 0	17 0	825	19
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 162,247 H 2,391	1,232,643 21,237	119,040	144,260
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 282,339				
Total AUMs of forage required of licenses livestock: 1,398,078				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for: Livestock: 1,818,529 Big Game: 149,787				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administed by agreement: 891				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 1,329 H 6		108	1,443
Free Use	C 91 H 10		169	270
Crossing	C 4 H 0		1	5
TOTAL	C 1,420 H 16		278	1,718
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 12 H 1		1	14
Number of Term Permits	1,123		172	1,295

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C H	13,338 30	61,599 159	9,430 7,294
Authorized Active Use	C H	22,150 148	125,742 142	13,178 10,979
Free Use Licenses	C H	543 346	4,519 3,537	5,113 11,423
Crossing Permits	C H	321 0	17 0	825 19
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C H	23,014 496	130,278 3,700	19,116 22,421
Exchange of Use	C H	293 2	383 21	120 110
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C H	23,307 496	130,661 3,700	19,236 22,531
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:				41,478
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:				156,342
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 204,871 Big Game: 37,712				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 619				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C H	443 5	38	486
Free Use	C H	91 10	169	270
Crossing	C H	538 15	208	761
TOTAL	C H	538 15	208	761
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C H	8 1	1	10
Number of Term Permits		276	104	380

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ROSWELL DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C H	14,255 0	106,729 0	4,101 3,414
Authorized Active Use	C H	66,989 824	414,363 6,128	88,490 98,177
Free Use Licenses		0	0	0 0
Crossing Permits		0	0	0 0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C H	66,989 824	414,363 6,128	88,490 98,177
Exchange of Use	C H	15 0	72 0	0 0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C H	67,004 824	414,435 6,128	88,490 98,177
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:				156,318
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:				518,740
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for: Livestock: 737,522 Big Game: 14,750				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administed by agreement: 72				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C H	317 0	58	375
Free Use		0	0	0
Crossing		0	0	0
TOTAL		317	58	375
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C H	1 0	0	1
Number of Term Permits		301	56	357

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - SOCORRO DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 3,033	37,812	0	0
	H 94	26		
Authorized Active Use	C 23,924	198,841	0	0
	H 308	3,222		
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 23,924	198,841	0	0
	H 308	3,222		
Exchange of Use	C 9	108	0	0
	H 0	0		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 23,933	198,949	0	0
	H 308	3,222		
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:				24,232
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:				202,054
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for: Livestock: 283,706 Big Game: 13,000				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 200				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 198		0	199
	H 1			
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	C 198		0	199
	H 1			
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 1		0	1
	H 0			
Number of Term Permits	176		0	176

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
	(Number)	(AUMs)	(Number)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C 9,387 H 0	71,488 0	0	0
Authorized Active Use	C 48,320 H 763	489,161 8,187	11,224	23,552
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 48,320 H 763	489,161 8,187	11,224	23,552
Exchange of Use	C 4 H 0	42 0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 48,324 H 763	489,203 8,187	11,224	23,552
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 60,311				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 520,942				
Estimated Grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 592,430 Big Game: 84,325				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 0				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 371 H 0		12	383
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	371		12	383
Number of Exchange	C 2 H 0		0	2
Number of Term Permits	370		12	382

BLM PROGRAMMED FUNDS, NEW MEXICO FY 1981

FUNDS	TOTAL PROGRAMMED
4111 Oil and Gas Leasing.....	\$ 1,185,000
4112 Coal Leasing.....	2,411,000
4113 Geothermal Leasing.....	100,000
4131 Mineral Materials.....	118,000
4132 Mining Law Administration.....	172,000
4133 Mineral Leasing.....	138,000
4211 Energy Realty.....	608,000
4212 Nonenergy Realty.....	426,000
4213 Withdrawal Processing.....	82,000
4310 Forest Management.....	56,000
4321 Wild Horse & Burro.....	95,000
4322 Grazing.....	3,128,000
4331 Natural History & Cultural.....	250,000
4332 Wilderness.....	371,000
4333 Recreation.....	215,000
4340 Soil, Water, & Air.....	1,722,000
4350 Wildlife Habitat.....	1,050,000
4360 Fire Management.....	116,000
4410 Planning.....	970,000
4420 Data Management.....	267,000
4520 BLM Program Surveys.....	457,000
4530 FS Program Surveys.....	103,000
4720 Equal Employment.....	104,000
4740 Law Enforcement.....	48,000
4800 Common Program Services.....	2,116,000
4610 Fire Presuppression.....	208,000
4920 Reimbursements/Copy Fees Resources.....	119,000
4930 Reimbursements/Copy Fees Surface Resources.....	130,000
2110 Building Construction.....	7,000
2120 Recreation Construction.....	5,000
2130 Transportation Construction.....	86,000
2140 Land & Easement Acquisition.....	74,000
2210 Building Maintenance.....	25,000
2220 Recreation Maintenance.....	184,000
2230 Transportation Maintenance.....	170,000
8100 Range Improvements.....	1,465,000
8200 Range Improvements (LU Lands).....	34,000
7130 Public Surveys.....	8,000
9800 Cadastral Survey.....	10,000
5100 Expenses, ROW Processing.....	266,000
5120 Adopt-a-Horse Program.....	58,500
5320 Expenses, Repair of Lands and Facilities.....	10,000
TOTAL	\$19,168,400

This is the total spent by BLM in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas for all resource management programs, including employee's salary.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES - NEW MEXICO

Recreation Sites	Developed Acres	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Total
Three Rivers	760	-	6	6
Aguirre Spring	600	35	-	35
Datil Well	20	22	3	25
Rio Grande Wild River	1200	47	-	47
Santa Cruz Lake	80	29	-	29
Santa Cruz Lake Overlook	80	-	8	8
Angel Peak	275	16	-	16
Narrows	10	3	-	3
TOTAL	3025	152	17	169

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - NEW MEXICO - FISCAL YEAR 1980
(10/1/79 - 9/30/80)

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	558	1,045,493.665	1,455
Simultaneous	390	437,484.88	333,330
Competitive	68	15,533.89	568
TOTAL Oil & Gas	1,016	1,498,512.435	335,353
GEO THERMAL			
Noncompetitive	15	23,024.48	45
Competitive	4	7,062.55	0
TOTAL Geothermal	19	30,087.03	45
Grand Total	1,035	1,528,599.465	335,398

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - OKLAHOMA - FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	6	593.66	18
Simultaneous	22	7,608.263	7,408
Competitive	34	7,087.65	86
TOTAL Oil & Gas	62	15,289.573	7,512

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	0	0	0
Simultaneous	22	12,285.9948	1,056
Competitive	15	4,841.985	0
TOTAL Oil & Gas	37	17,127.9798	1,056

TOTAL LEASES - NEW MEXICO - OKLAHOMA - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Leases	Acreage
OIL AND GAS	1,115	1,530,929.9878
GEO THERMAL	19	30,087.03

CURRENT MINERAL LEASES

<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Oil and Gas.....	14,596	11,332,657.09
Geothermal.....	116	215,726.49
Coal.....	29	44,760.97
Potassium.....	125	171,556.97
Hardrock.....	2	608.10
Coal Exploration License.....	1	160.00

OKLAHOMA

Oil and Gas.....	2,912	445,748.13
Coal.....	46	74,040.57

TEXAS

Oil and Gas.....	376	290,657.73
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GRAND TOTAL - NM, OK & TX	18,203	12,575,916.05
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Mineral leasing and disposition is authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

COAL LEASES

Leasing federal coal for development is authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. This act set up procedures for the orderly development of coal with a royalty payment to the government based upon production.

<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Texas</u>
Coal Leases.....	29.00	46.00	0
Acreage Under Lease.....	44,760.97	74,040.57	0
Preference Applications			
Pending.....	26.00	4.00	0
Competitive Applications			
Pending.....	2.00	1.00	0
Exploration License.....	1.00	0	2
Acreage Under License.....	160.00	0	0

OIL AND GAS LEASING - EIGHT MOST ACTIVE COUNTIES IN NEW MEXICO

<u>County</u>	<u>Non-Producing Number of Leases</u>	<u>Acreages</u>
Chaves	1,529	1,226,938
Lea	899	351,425
Eddy	1,484	678,854
San Juan	420	300,383
McKinley	402	360,896
Rio Arriba	134	92,376
Sandoval	615	511,477
Roosevelt	312	106,618
TOTAL	5,795	3,628,967

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Producing Leases</u>	<u>Acreages</u>
Chaves	305	172,068.26
Eddy	1,722	799,723.57
Lea	918	382,056.97
McKinley	38	10,163.94
Rio Arriba	1,000	940,071.02
Roosevelt	130	65,312.80
Sandoval	88	71,594.11
San Juan	1,467	991,720.42
	5,668	3,432,711.09

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1980) (in acres)
ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Land		Total	Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts		LU	Other	
Bernalillo	6,158	9,851	16,009	0	0	16,009
Colfax	0	1,215	1,215	0	0	1,215
Harding	0	603	603	0	0	603
McKinley	25,291	198,867	224,158	25,834	0	249,992
Mora	0	7,561	7,561	0	0	7,561
Rio Arriba	487,631	32,277	519,908	23,616	17,196	560,720
Sandoval	354,217	9,144	363,361	161,191	22,864	547,416
San Juan	643,133	198,633	841,766	0	1,595	843,361
San Miguel	0	47,692	47,692	0	0	47,692
Santa Fe	58,293	12,040	70,333	0	1,822	72,155
Taos	184,167	7,659	191,826	0	21,671	213,497
Torrance	0	43,613	43,613	0	0	43,613
Union	0	741	741	0	17	758
TOTAL	1,758,890	569,896	2,328,786	210,642	65,165	2,604,592

Additionally the Albuquerque District has responsibility for management of public land resources in Oklahoma.

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1980) (in acres)
SOCORRO DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands		Total	Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts		LU	Other	
Catron	572,393	21,349	593,742	0	0	593,742
Socorro	881,907	61,072	942,979	0	4,037	947,016
Torrance	0	760	760	0	0	760
Valencia	349,505	58,232	407,737	0	1,230	408,967
TOTAL	1,803,805	141,413	1,945,218	0	5,267	1,950,485

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1980) (in acres)
LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Dona Ana	1,112,155	0	1,112,155	2,870	28,808	1,143,833
Grant	150,380	65,893	216,273	0	76,199	292,472
Hidalgo	605,590	78,370	683,960	640	56,171	740,771
Luna	631,276	36,909	668,185	0	78,362	746,547
Otero	904,115	14,012	918,127	0	11,451	929,578
Sierra	733,064	27,409	760,473	0	64,214	824,687
TOTALS	4,136,580	222,593	4,359,173	3,510	315,205	4,677,888

Lands administered By BLM ARIZONA	104,994	422	105,416		15,815	121,321
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Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1980) (in acres)
ROSWELL DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Chaves	1,072,090	103,848	1,175,938	0	0	1,175,938
De Baca	80	35,297	35,377	0	0	35,377
Eddy	1,395,582	560	1,396,142	12,854	2,184	1,411,180
Guadalupe	0	49,584	49,584	0	0	49,584
Lea	355,587	74,427	430,014	0	80	430,094
Lincoln	357,768	158,858	516,626	0	633	517,259
Quay	0	440	440	0	379	819
Roosevelt	0	7,706	7,706	0	0	7,706
TOTALS	3,181,107	430,720	3,611,827	12,854	3,276	3,627,957

Land Disposal and Use Authorization 1980 - New Mexico

<u>Sales</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Color-of-Title	6	5.117	\$10.50

<u>Leases</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Aiport	6	1,107.82	\$ 60.00
Small Tract Lease	1	7.35	600.00
Water Well	1	40.00	150.00
R & PP*	74	7,522.00	2,906.00
Occupancy Leases	2	9.97	448.00

Rights of Way Permits Approved

FY 1980** 995

*The Recreation & Public Purposes Act of 1926 authorized transfer by sale or lease, Tracts of public use by governmental units or certain non-profit organizations. Typical uses are parks, recreation sites, and sanitary land fills.

16 to cities, 6 to villages, 1 to military, 41 to County Commissions, 6 to non-profit organizations, 1 to school district, 3 to state.

**Includes 102 cases closed by Roswell District.

Sale - Outright transfer of title from the Federal Government for a fee.

Lease - A temporary lease from the Federal Government requiring an annual rental fee.

RECEIPTS - MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Sources	FY 80 (Oct. 1979 to Sept. 1980)		FY 79 (Oct. 1978 to Sept. 1979)	
	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leases & Permits	\$210,525,756	\$5,429,597	\$148,748,968	\$2,484,435
Grazing Fees	3,507,000	800	2,851,759	308
Sale of Land and Timber	203,904	-0-	139,108	-0-
Other - Receipts, Fees, etc.	4,194,226	16,120	5,226,891	107,160
TOTAL	\$218,430,886	\$5,446,517	\$156,966,726	\$2,591,903

Distribution of the receipts from BLM resource management is set by the various laws, i.e., the Mineral Leasing Act, Taylor Grazing Act, etc. This division is as follows:

Receipts from:	To State & Counties	U.S. Treas. General Fund	Reclamation & Range Betterment Funds
Leaseable Minerals (oil, gas, potash, etc.)..	50.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Sale of Timber and Lands.....	5.00	-	95.00
Grazing Leases.....	50.00	-	50.00
Grazing Permits and Licenses.....	12.50	37.50	50.00
Receipts from LU Lands.....	25.00	25.00	50.00

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES

Source	Fiscal Year 1980		Fiscal Year 1979	
	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leasing	\$105,730,604	\$1,594,488	\$74,374,484	\$1,242,218
In Lieu of Taxes	9,589,751	784,538	9,648,386	848,292
Other Sources	657,344	11,112	530,759	154
TOTAL	\$115,977,699	\$2,390,138	\$84,553,629	\$4,263,331

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

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1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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